

1282

Year **1282** (**MCCLXXXII**) was a common year starting on Thursday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

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Events

By area

Europe

- March – Dafydd ap Gruffydd, brother of Prince of Wales Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, attacks an English castle; his brother feels compelled to support him, despite being unprepared for war. Their actions lead to the final English conquest of Wales, by King Edward I of England.
- March 30 – The Sicilian rebellion, known as the Sicilian Vespers, begins against the rule of Angevin King Charles I of Sicily; over the next six weeks, thousands of French are killed. The rebellion forces Charles to abandon the Ninth Crusade, while still en route to the target city of Constantinople, and allows King Peter III of Aragon to take over rule of the island from Charles (which in turn leads to Peter's excommunication by Pope Martin IV).
- May 15 – Battle of Forlì between Guelphs and Ghibellines: the French army under Jean d'Eppe is defeated, by Guido I da Montefeltro.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	12th century · 13th century · 14th century
Decades:	1260s · 1270s · 1280s · 1290s · 1300s
Years:	1279 · 1280 · 1281 · 1282 · 1283 · 1284 · 1285

1282 in various calendars	
Gregorian calendar	1282 <i>MCCLXXXII</i>
Ab urbe condita	2035
Armenian calendar	731 ԹՎ ՉԼԱ
Assyrian calendar	6032
Balinese saka calendar	1203–1204
Bengali calendar	689
Berber calendar	2232
English Regnal year	10 Edw. 1 – 11 Edw. 1
Buddhist calendar	1826
Burmese calendar	644
Byzantine calendar	6790–6791
Chinese calendar	辛巳年 (Metal Snake) 3978 or 3918 — to — 壬午年 (Water Horse) 3979 or 3919

- June – The army of Peter III of Aragon lands in North Africa in Collo, to support the rebellious governor of Constantine, Ibn Wazir. But the uprising has been put down by the Hafsid ruler. Peter, wary of the situation in Sicily, quickly sails off and fails to take advantage of the state of rebellion in North Africa.^[1]
- June 26 – King Denis of Portugal marries Elizabeth of Aragon in Trancoso.
- August 30 – Peter III of Aragon, originally traveling with his fleet on a military expedition against Tunis, ends up in the Sicilian town of Trapani, after he was asked by the inhabitants of Palermo to help in the fight against Charles of Anjou.
- September 4 – Peter III of Aragon becomes King of Sicily.
- December 11 – At the Battle of Orewin Bridge in mid-Wales: Llywelyn ap Gruffudd is killed, and the Welsh suffer their final decisive defeat at the hands of the English.
- December – Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf I of Germany invests his sons Albert I of Germany and Rudolf II of Austria as co-rulers of the duchies of Austria and Styria, thus founding the Habsburg Dynasty in those territories.
- Battle of Vronen: Floris V, Count of Holland defeats the Frisians and retrieves the body of his father, some 26 years dead.
- King Stefan Dragutin of Serbia breaks his leg while hunting and becomes ill; he gives the throne to his younger brother Stefan Milutin.
- The king of Aragon, Peter III, obtains the support of Nasrid Granada in preparation for the incoming Aragonese Crusade, led by Philip the Fair of France.^[2]

By topics

Education

- Hertford College is founded, at the University of Oxford.

Markets

- The form for the Trial of the Pyx, during which it is confirmed that newly minted coins conform to required standards, is established.
- The first evidence is discovered of the existence of consolidated public debt in Bruges, confirming the expansion of use of annuities, to fund government expenditure to the Low Countries.^[3]

Nature

- The most recent eruption of Larderello, a volcano in southern Tuscany, is observed.

Coptic calendar	998–999
Discordian calendar	2448
Ethiopian calendar	1274–1275
Hebrew calendar	5042–5043
Hindu calendars	
- <i>Vikram Samvat</i>	1338–1339
- <i>Shaka Samvat</i>	1203–1204
- <i>Kali Yuga</i>	4382–4383
Holocene calendar	11282
Igbo calendar	282–283
Iranian calendar	660–661
Islamic calendar	680–681
Japanese calendar	Kōan 5 (弘安 5 年)
Javanese calendar	1192–1193
Julian calendar	1282 <i>MCCLXXXII</i>
Korean calendar	3615
Minguo calendar	630 before ROC 民前630年
Nanakshahi calendar	−186
Thai solar calendar	1824–1825
Tibetan calendar	阴金蛇年 (female Iron-Snake) 1408 or 1027 or 255 — to — 阳水马年 (male Water-Horse) 1409 or 1028 or 256

Technology

- The technology of watermarks is introduced by paper manufacturers of Bologna, Italy.

Religion

- In England, the Archbishop of Canterbury orders all the synagogues of London to close, and forbids Jewish doctors from practicing on non-Jews.
- Construction of Albi Cathedral in Languedoc begins.

Births

- February 2 – Maud Chaworth, Countess of Leicester
- April 1 – Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor (d. 1347)
- April 15 – Frederick IV, Duke of Lorraine (d. 1329)
- May 5 – Juan Manuel, Prince of Villena (d. 1348)
- *date unknown*
 - Oshin, King of Armenia (d. 1320)
 - Pope Innocent VI (d. 1362)
 - Öz Beg Khan, Mongol leader of the Golden Horde (d. 1341)

Deaths

- January 9 – Abû 'Uthmân Sa'îd ibn Hakam al Qurashi, Ra'îs of Manûrqa
- April 1 – Abaqa Khan, khan of the Mongol Ilkhanate
- April 10 – Ahmad Fanakati, Chief minister under Kublai Khan
- June 19 – Eleanor de Montfort, Welsh princess, wife of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (b. 1252; childbirth)
- August 25 – Thomas de Cantilupe, English saint
- September 9 – Saint Ingrid of Skänninge, Swedish saint
- October 13 – Nichiren, Japanese founder of Nichiren Buddhism
- October 30 – Roger Mortimer, 1st Baron Mortimer
- December – Margaret Sambiria, Danish regent
- December 11
 - Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales
 - Michael VIII Palaiologos, Byzantine emperor^[4]
- *date unknown* – George Akropolites, Byzantine historian and statesman

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4. Lock, Peter (2013). *The Routledge Companion to the Crusades* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AkCKZ9Hs4-QC>). Routledge. p. 120. ISBN 9781135131371.

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